

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the present application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. **(Currently Amended)** A propylene/1-butene random copolymer (PBR) comprising:

(1) 60 to ~~[[90]]~~ 75 mol% of units derived from propylene and ~~[[10]]~~ 25 to 40 mol% of units derived from 1-butene, and having

(2) a triad isotacticity, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not less than 85% and not more than 97.5 %,

(3) a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn), as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), ~~[[of]]~~ from 1 to 3,

(4) an intrinsic viscosity, as measured in decalin at 135°C, ~~[[of]]~~ from 0.1 to 12 dl/g,

(5) a melting point ( $T_m$ ), as measured on a differential scanning calorimeter, ~~[[of]]~~ from 40 to ~~[[75°C]]~~ 66.5°C and a crystallization rate (1/2 crystallization time) at 45°C of 10 minutes or less, and satisfying

(6) the following relation:

$$146 \exp(-0.022M) \geq T_m \geq 125 \exp(-0.032M)$$

wherein  $T_m$  represents a melting point and M (mol%) represents a content of 1-butene constituent units.

2. **(Withdrawn)** A propylene elastomer (PBER) characterized by containing:

(1) (a) 50 to 85 mol% of units derived from propylene,

(b) 5 to 25 mol% of units derived from 1-butene and

(c) 10 to 25 mol% of units derived from ethylene, and having:

a molar ratio of propylene content to ethylene content of from 89/11 to 70/30, and

a modulus in tension (YM), as measured in accordance with JIS 6301, of not more than 40 Mpa.

3. **(Withdrawn)** A polypropylene composition comprising:

5 to 95 wt% of polypropylene (PP-A)

and

95 to 5 wt% of a propylene/1-butene random copolymer (PBR) characterized by containing

(1) 60 to 90 mol% of units derived from propylene and 10 to 40 mol% of units derived from 1-butene,

and having

(2) a triad isotacticity, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not less than 85% and not more than 97.5 %,

(3) a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn), as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), of from 1 to 3,

(4) an intrinsic viscosity, as measured in decalin at 135°C, of from 0.1 to 12 dl/g,

(5) a melting point ( $T_m$ ), as measured on a differential scanning calorimeter, of from 40 to 120°C, and satisfying

(6) the following relation

$$146 \exp(-0.022M) \geq T_m \geq 125 \exp(-0.032M)$$

wherein  $T_m$  represents a melting point and  $M$  (mol%) represents a content of 1-butene constituent units.

4. **(Withdrawn)** A sheet or film comprising a polypropylene composition as claimed in claim 3.

5. **(Withdrawn)** A stretched film obtainable by stretching a sheet or film as claimed in claim 4 in at least one direction.

6. **(Withdrawn)** A transition metal compound (2a) represented by the following formula (2a):



7. (**Withdrawn**) A transition metal compound (3a) according to claim 6, wherein each of R<sup>13</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> in the formula (2a) is simultaneously an aryl group.

(A) a transition metal compound (2a) or (3a) and

(B) at least one compound selected from:

(B-1) an organometallic compound,

(B-2) an organoaluminum oxy compound and

(B-3) a compound capable of forming an ion pair by reacting with the transition metal compound (A).

9. **(Withdrawn)** A polyolefin resin composition comprising:

100 parts by weight of a propylene polymer (PP-C) and

not less than 10 parts by weight of at least one elastomer selected from elastomers (EL-1) to (EL-4) obtainable by a metallocene catalyst,

wherein the elastomer (EL-1) is

I) a propylene and ethylene random copolymer in a molar ratio of constituent units derived from propylene to constituent units derived from ethylene of from 80/20 to 20/80, and has

II) an intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$  of not less than 1.5 dl/g,

III) a ratio ( $M_w/M_n$ ) of a weight average molecular weight ( $M_w$ ) to a number average molecular weight ( $M_n$ ), as measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), of from 1.0 to 3.5, and

IV) a ratio of an irregularly bonded propylene monomer based on 2,1-insertion to all the propylene constituent units, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not more than 1.0 mol%;

the elastomer (EL-2) is

I) a random copolymer of ethylene and an  $\alpha$ -olefin having 4 to 20 carbon atoms in a molar ratio of constituent units derived from ethylene to constituent units derived from  $\alpha$ -olefin of from 80/20 to 20/80, and has

II) an intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$  of not less than 1.5 dl/g,

III) a ratio ( $M_w/M_n$ ) of a weight average molecular weight( $M_w$ ) to a number average molecular weight ( $M_n$ ), as measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), of from 1.0 to 3.5, and

IV) a ratio of an irregularly bonded  $\alpha$ -olefin monomer based on 2,1-insertion to all the  $\alpha$ -olefin constituent units, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not more than 1.0 mol%;

the elastomer (EL-3) is

I) a random copolymer of propylene and an  $\alpha$ -olefin having 4 to 20 carbon atoms in a molar ratio of constituent units derived from propylene to constituent units derived from  $\alpha$ -olefin of from 80/20 to 20/80, and has

II) an intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$  of not less than 1.5 dl/g,

III) a ratio ( $M_w/M_n$ ) of a weight average molecular weight( $M_w$ ) to a number average molecular weight ( $M_n$ ), as measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), of from 1.0 to 3.5,

IV) a ratio of an irregularly bonded propylene monomer based on 2,1-insertion to all the propylene constituent units, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not more than 1.0 mol%, and

V) a melting point, as measured on DSC, of not higher than 150°C or not measured;

the lastomer (EL-4) is

I) a random copolymer of ethylene, propylene and an  $\alpha$ -olefin having 4 to 20 carbon atoms in a molar ratio of constituent units derived from propylene to constituent units derived from  $\alpha$ -olefin of from 80/20 to 20/80, and has

II) a molar ratio  $[(EP) / (OL)]$  of constituent units (EP) derived from ethylene and propylene to constituent units (OL) derived from  $\alpha$ -olefin having 4 to 20 carbon atoms of from 99/1 to 20/80,

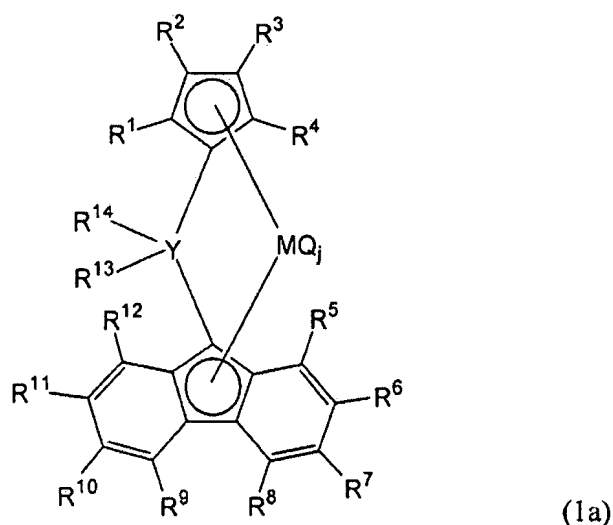
III) an intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$  of not less than 1.5 dl/g,

III) a ratio (Mw/Mn) of a weight average molecular weight (Mw) to a number average molecular weight (Mn), as measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), of from 1.0 to 3.5,

IV) a ratio of an irregularly bonded propylene monomer based on 2,1-insertion to all the propylene constituent units, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not more than 1.0 mol%, and a ratio of an irregularly bonded  $\alpha$ -olefin monomer based on 2,1-insertion to all the  $\alpha$ -olefin constituent units, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not more than 1.0 mol%; and

the metallocene catalyst comprises:

a transition metal compound (1a) represented by the following formula (1a)



in which  $R^3$  is selected from a hydrocarbon group and silicon-containing group;  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are identically or differently selected from hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group and silicon-containing group;  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  are identically or differently selected from hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group and silicon-containing group; adjacent substituent groups  $R^5$  to  $R^{12}$  may be linked each other to form a ring;  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  may be the same or different each other and may be linked to form a ring; M is a Group 4 transition metal; Y is a carbon atom; Q may be identically or differently selected from halogen, a hydrocarbon group, anion ligand or neutral ligand capable of coordination with a lone pair of electrons, and j is an integer of 1 to 4,

an organoaluminum oxy-compound (1b) and/or

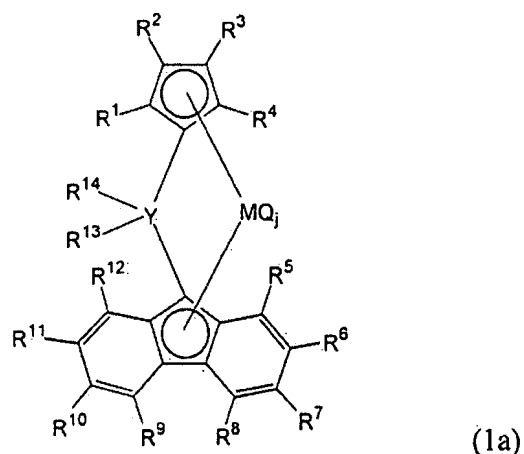
a compound (2b) capable of forming an ion pair by reacting the transition metal compound (1a) and optionally

an organoaluminum compound (c).



10. (Previously Presented) The propylene/1-butene copolymer according to claim 1 obtained by polymerizing propylene and 1-butene in the presence of an olefin polymerization catalyst comprising:

a transition metal compound (1a) represented by the following formula (1a)



in which  $R^3$  is selected from a hydrocarbon group and silicon-containing group;  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are identically or differently selected from hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group and silicon-containing group;  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  are identically or differently selected from hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group and silicon-containing group; adjacent substituent groups  $R^5$  to  $R^{12}$  may be linked each other to form a ring;  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  may be the same or different from each other and may be linked to form a ring; M is a Group 4 transition metal; Y is a carbon atom; Q may be identically or differently selected from halogen, a hydrocarbon group, anion ligand or neutral ligand capable of coordination with a lone pair of electrons, and j is an integer of 1 to 4,

an organoaluminum oxy-compound (1b) and/or

a compound (2b) capable of forming an ion pair by reacting the transition metal compound (1a) and optionally

an organoaluminum compound (c).

11. (Withdrawn) A polypropylene composite film comprising:

(I) a crystalline polypropylene layer and

(II) a layer of a polypropylenen composition (II) laminated on at least one surface of the layer (I),

wherein the polypropylene composition (CC-2) comprises:

0 to 95 % by weight of a crystalline polypropylene (PP-A) and

5 to 100 % by weight of a propylene/1-butene random copolymer (PBR):

(1) containing 60 to 90 mol% of units derived from propylene and 10 to 40 mol% of units derived from 1-butene,

and having

(2) a triad isotacticity, as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum, of not less than 85% and not more than 97.5 %,

(3) a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn), as determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), of from 1 to 3,

(4) an intrinsic viscosity, as measured in decalin at 135°C, of from 0.1 to 12 dl/g,

(5) a melting point ( $T_m$ ), as measured on a differential scanning calorimeter, of from 40 to 120°C, and satisfying

(6) the following relation

$$146 \exp (-0.022M) \geq T_m \geq 125 \exp (-0.032M)$$

wherein  $T_m$  represents a melting point and M (mol%) represents a content of 1-butene constituent units.

12. **(Withdrawn)** A stretched film obtainable by stretching the laminate as claimed in claim 11 in at least one direction.

13-14. **(Canceled)**